

EMDEN DESTROYED BY AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SYDNEY

intrenched on the banks of the river. Both these intrenchments and the Koenigsberg herself have been bombarded by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves, amid which the ship lies, it is impossible to estimate the damage done. Firing operations for her capture or destruction effective steps have been taken to block the Koenigsberg by sinking coilers in the only navigable channel of the river, and she is now imprisoned and unable to do further harm. The fast vessels which have been searching for her are thus released for other services.

The destruction of the Emden in part due to an excess of daring on the part of her commander. Knowing that a great pack of warships was scouring the two oceans for him, he did not hesitate to make an attempt at capturing British communications. If he had kept to the open sea he might have escaped his fate for a long time. Half a dozen times the cruiser was near capture, but kept on her way, destroying ships after ship until her record reached more than twenty. It was her great speed that enabled her to show her heels to many British warships, but gradually this speed was reduced, as her bottom became fouled and there was no place to clean her and her engines became worn by months of almost ceaseless going at top speed.

Not long ago Capt. von Muller was reported to have been in a wireless message to Germany that he knew he would be caught sooner or later, but when that happened his enemies would know they had been in a fight. He kept the word for there is every evidence that the Emden went ashore with her guns banging away at the Sydney.

As is almost inevitable in a sea fight, bigger guns won the day. The Sydney suffered somewhat, but naval experts point out that her gunners work must have been excellent. She carried eleven-inch guns, against the ten 4.1-inch guns of the German vessel, and the preponderance of metal made her task comparatively easy, she had suffered very little.

The news that the Emden had been put out of action caused the liveliest satisfaction throughout England, following as it did so closely upon the speeches made by Lord Kitchener and the First Lord of the Admiralty last night, when both indicated that Great Britain might soon expect word of such achievements. The destruction of the German cruiser has cost England millions in money and commercial credit have a sign of relief at her destruction.

Praises German Commander.

In no quarter is there any tendency to belittle the work of the German ship. Indeed, in many quarters high praise is bestowed upon her and her crew, the general sentiment being echoed in the words of the Evening News:

"To the British nation there is one regret in the destruction of the Emden. That is the possibility of the loss of the life of the Emden's captain, a brave, ingenious and courageous officer. He has played the game admirably. We hope he has been saved."

As to the Koenigsberg, which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago, the satisfaction felt is not so keen, although her removal from the scene of operations will also diminish the problems of the shipping trade. She has not done nearly so much damage as the Emden, but has nevertheless occasioned a large loss in British ships.

It is presumed here that the cruisers which took part in these two operations will now be sent in search of the German ships still in the Atlantic and the Pacific, including the Koenigsberg, the Karlsruhe, the Dresden and the Scharnhorst. The largest German unit is the squadron which destroyed Sir Christopher Cradock's flagship, the Good Hope, and the Monmouth off the Chilean coast.

Belief that Capt. von Muller of the Emden has been saved is supported by a despatch from Tokyo which, in telling of the battle, said that the Emden was "most of the crew of the Emden were saved." This despatch adds that before the engagement a landing party from the Emden destroyed the cable.

LIKE SEA TALE OF OLD.

Emden's Career Recalls Buccaneers of Spanish Main.

No buccaneer that ever sailed the Spanish Main gained a record of fame to compare with that garnered by Capt. von Muller and his 361 men of the Emden since the war began. Practically alone in the Indian Ocean, with no available base and obliged to get her supplies and ammunition by strategy and daring, she has kept going for weeks beyond the time that naval experts predicted she would last.

The only parallel to the career of the Emden is possibly that of the Confederate warship Alabama, which preyed upon Union commerce for many months. Even that comparison fails when the size of the fleet that has been searching for the Emden and the fact that the Alabama usually had the sea to herself are taken into consideration.

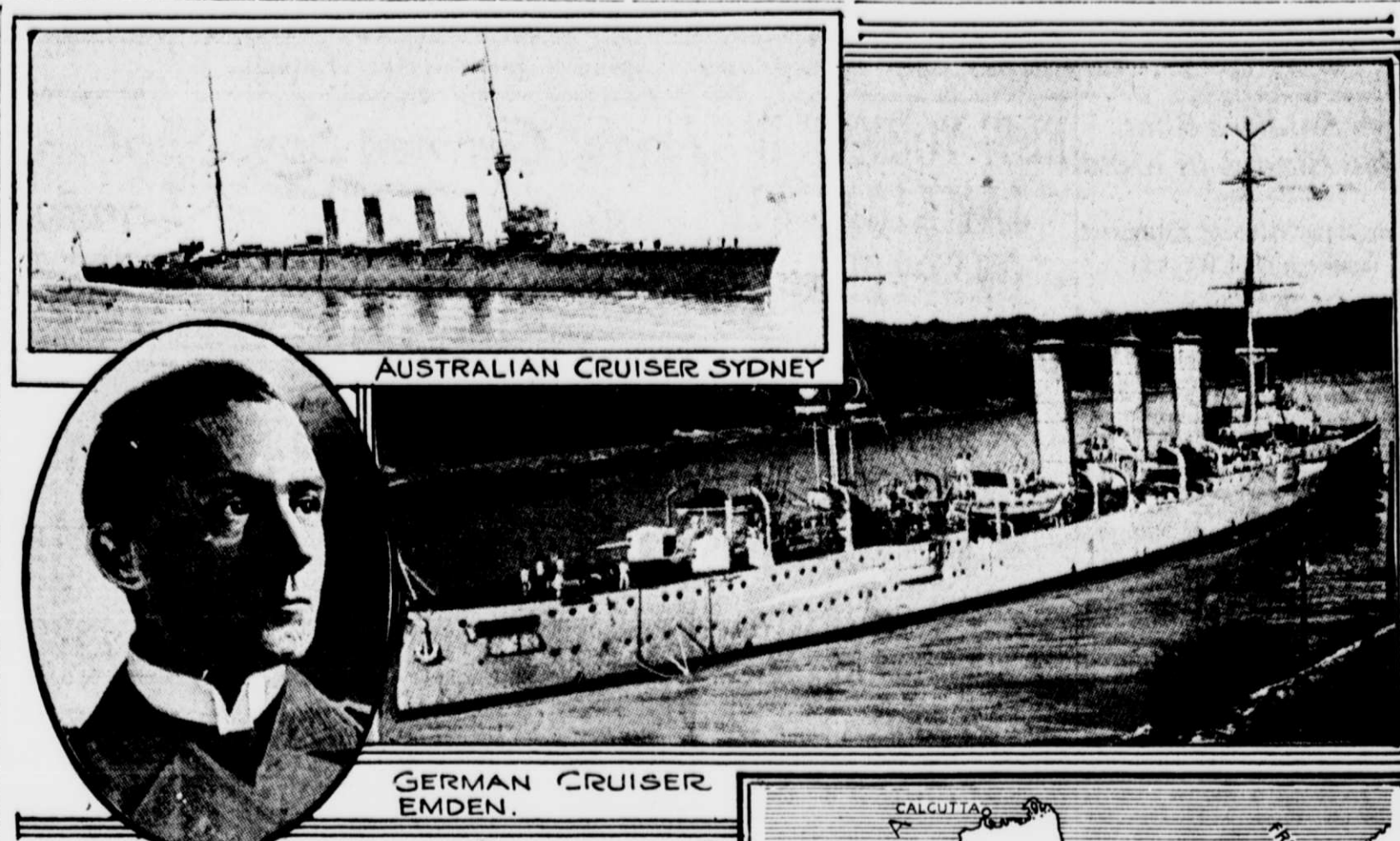
Not once in the three months of his raiding has Capt. von Muller been out of danger. Virtually every one of the ships that have been after the Emden is of greater tonnage and heavier armament than she, and on several occasions it seemed as if her day of reckoning had come. But each time the Emden's engines hit it a little higher and left the British pursuer in the rear. Only recently a warship, probably the Sydney, came upon the German phantom taking supplies in midocean from the Emden. Capt. von Muller left at twenty-five knot speed and all the British boat got out of it was the sinking of one storehouse and the capture of the other.

The Emden was a sister ship of the Dresden, which took part in the battle off the Chilean coast. She was laid down at Danzig in 1905 and completed in May, 1908. Her armament consisted of ten 4.1-inch guns, eight five-pounders and four machine guns. She was equipped with two submerged 17.7-inch torpedo tubes, displaced 3,600 tons, was 387 feet long and 43 feet 1.3 inches in beam.

On the days when the Emden was not actually doing damage to the enemy's commerce or warships she was giving some bigger fighting vessel the slip. She was built to make 24.5 knots, but could reach 27 in a pinch and apparently did so often because she was able to outpace the Sydney, which is capable of about 26 knots, and other fast British cruisers. The list of the victims of the Emden contain about twenty-five names, but it is believed that she has done even more damage than that, because all the information as to her work has not been available. How she got coal was a mystery in naval circles until the Captain of the British steamer Exford, sunk by the Emden in the Indian Ocean, reported that Capt. von Muller had been giving prizes to the bottom he intended to transfer from her the 7,000 tons of coal she carried.

One of the officers of the Emden was Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern, a member of the non-reigning branch of the Hohenzollern family. Capt. von Muller was admirable in his treatment of the crew of the vessels he had to destroy, since he had no port in which to lodge prizes. At no time has a charge of a violation of the naval war code been laid against him.

The Koenigsberg has been equally active in attacking British shipping, but her success has not been as notable. Her chief exploit was the disabling of the Liverpool in Zanzibar harbor on September 20, when the smaller vessel was taken at



AUSTRALIAN CRUISER SYDNEY

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN.

CAPT. KARL VON MULLER

EMDEN COST \$2,000,000; ALLIES LOST \$10,000,000

THE cruiser Emden cost about \$2,000,000. In three months she has sunk more than twenty-five ships, including two warships, valued conservatively, without cargoes, at more than \$10,000,000, and aggregating more than 75,000 in tonnage. A partial list of her victims follows:

Vessel.	Tonnage.
City of Winchester, Aug. 5, 1914.	4,231
India, Sept. 10, 1914.	2,103
Loval, Sept. 10, 1914.	3,061
Killing, Sept. 12, 1914.	2,257
Diplomat, Sept. 13, 1914.	4,873
Clan Macdonald, Sept. 14, 1914.	2,972
Traboch, Sept. 14, 1914.	2,536
Thymerie, Sept. 14, 1914.	2,159
Bursk (collier), Sept. 14, 1914.	3,244
Craftman, Sept. 20, 1914.	4,050
Gryfevalle, Sept. 20, 1914.	2,845
Foyle, Sept. 28, 1914.	2,630
Ribera, Sept. 28, 1914.	2,244
King Lad, Sept. 29, 1914.	2,344
Kabinga, Sept. 29, 1914.	2,325
Chikawa, Sept. 29, 1914.	4,824
Chollus, Sept. 29, 1914.	4,866
Beumhor, Sept. 29, 1914.	3,110
Clan Grant, Sept. 29, 1914.	2,948
Pourable (dredger), Sept. 29, 1914.	2,948
Kamagasaki Maru, Japanese freighter, Sept. 29, 1914.	2,894
Mousquet (French torpedo boat), Sept. 29, 1914.	2,894
Exford, Indian Ocean, Sept. 29, 1914.	2,894

a disadvantage as she was making repairs, and twenty-five of her crew were killed and eight wounded. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns and a battery of smaller guns, was of the light protected class, weighing 3,348 tons, was laid down in 1905, was 354 feet in length and had a crew of 250 men. Her speed was 23.5 knots.

KAISER REJOICES.

Naval Victory Off Chilean Coast Inspired Message.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Nov. 10.—Emperor William today sent the following message to the Bremen Senate in response to a telegram from that body announcing the German naval victory off Chile:

"I rejoice with all German peoples over this splendid proof of the true German sailor spirit. I pray God will still grant our arms and confound all the plans of the enemies for the attempted destruction of German being and influence."

To President Kaempf of the Reichstag the Emperor wired:

"The heroic defence of Tsing-tao, this model settlement of German culture, built with the labor of many years, brings new laurels for the spirit of faithfulness and death which German people have so often shown with their army and fleet in their defensive war against a world of hatred, envy and continuous war, which, if God wills, will not be in vain."

EMDEN'S PASSING EASES CARGO INSURANCE RATE

Large Reduction Made Immediately on Ships for Far East Points.

The destruction of the Emden had an immediate effect on the insurance rate in Indian Ocean and Straits Settlements yesterday. Underwriters said the rate had been reduced by at least 1 percent, and in some instances 1 1/2 or 2 percent. The prevailing war risk in the points has been between 3 and 5 percent, with some quotations and transactions done at the almost prohibitive rate of 7 1/2 percent.

Marine insurance brokers and underwriters said yesterday that the semi-paralysis of trade with the territory of southern Asia within the reach of the Emden had been so marked that it would take a little time to restore confidence among shippers. There was comparatively little inquiry for insurance to the points yesterday, but a good deal more is expected to-day. It was said that official news that the Koenigsberg was no longer to be feared would cause a further easing of rates.

Underwriters are preparing to take measures for a return to them of any payments made by Germany at the end of the war for American cargoes seized out of British ships captured. When England paid \$15,000,000 to the United States as a result of the Alabama's activities in the civil war it was with great difficulty that the insurance underwriters got anything for the losses they had sustained. They are planning now to prevent a repetition of this experience.

2,000 ENLIST IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Recruiting has been greatly stimulated by the military display in connection with the Lord Mayor's Show. Two thousand men enlisted in London alone yesterday.

With the lagging interest in enlistment of the last few weeks, the figures for London had dropped to between 400 and 500 a day.

SAYS INDIANS FIGHT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Germans Seek to Lure Them by Deception, an Observer Writes.

TRY NO GREAT EXPLOITS

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The official press bureau made public to-night a statement written by "An Observer With the Indian Corps." In part it says:

"The Germans are full of resources and it is one of their favorite plans to lure the allied troops on to attack them by the various devices of which an indomitable intention of surrendering is the most common. If this deception is successful a skilfully concealed machine gun turns a murderous fire upon those who have advanced either to attack or to accept surrender."

"The audacity of the enemy cannot better be illustrated than by a well authenticated statement of what took place last night in a trench held by the Gurkha regiment. A figure clothed in a complete Gurkha uniform approached the end of the trench and delivered the message: 'The Gurkhas are to move further up the trench; another Gurkha contingent is advancing in support.'"

"Fuzzled by this announcement, the officer in command replied: 'Who are you?' 'Where do you come from?' To which the only answer was, 'You are to move up and make room for other Gurkhas.'"

"The English was gone, but something excited the officer's suspicions. Answer, and answer quickly, he said, 'If you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?'"

"This question, under the circumstances, was no easy one to answer, and the German, for such he was—turned and fled, but he had not gone five yards before he fell, riddled with bullets."

"If the officer had been deceived the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them. It can readily be imagined that under such conditions the Indian troops engage the enemy in circumstances of special difficulty."

"They are in a strange country; their training and instincts have accustomed them to quietude and peace. It is easy to distinguish German and French soldiers at daylight, but it is not easy in the dark. The Gurkhas understand no language but their own, and very few others understand that."

"The struggles are exposed to difficulties in the way of rejoining their units, which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. The Gurkhas are not the intentions which the German Emperor expressed with reference to the whole forces under the command of Field Marshal Sir John French embraced to an equal degree the army corps composed of our Indian fellow subjects."

"Letters found upon wounded men and prisoners make it clear that the German military authorities have specially charged the troops with the task of inflicting the severest possible punishment upon the forces whose civilization they deny and whose soldierly qualities they attempt to disparage."

"Under all these circumstances it is a subject of great satisfaction that the Indian troops have so finely fulfilled the high expectations which were formed of them. A word of caution, however, should be uttered with regard to the amazing adventures and exploits attributed to them—recommendations desired neither by the officers nor the men."

COMPARISON OF THE TWO CRUISERS

EMDEN.	SYDNEY.
Built—Danzig in 1906-8.	Built—Govan, 1911-12.
Length—386.6 feet.	Length—456.5 feet.
Beam—41.3 feet.	Beam—49.8 feet.
Tonnage—3,592.	Tonnage—5,400.
Speed—24.5 knots.	Speed—24.7 knots.
Armor—2 inch to 8 inch.	Armor—Belt 3 inch, deck 1 inch.
Armament—Ten 4.1 inch guns, eight five pounders, three machine, two 18 inch torpedo tubes.	Armament—Eight 6 inch guns, four six pounders, four machine, two 21 inch torpedo tubes.
Complement—361.	Complement—376.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Admiralty yesterday announced the destruction of the German cruiser Emden, which since August had been making sensational raids upon British shipping in the Far East. The Emden was forced into battle by the Australian cruiser Sydney and was finally driven ashore and on the Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean south of Sumatra. It is also announced that the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg has been bottled up in shallow water at the Ruffel Islands, off the coast of French Somaliland, and the Admiralty declares that the vessel has probably been driven aground.

FRANCE.—The official communiqué last night reports that on the north the battle continues with great violence. The afternoon communiqué says that a German attack in considerable force to the south of Ypres was checked and that perceptible progress was made by the French forces in the vicinity of Bixschote and between Ypres and Arras. The French also report progress in the region between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac and also that fresh attacks of the Germans to the south of Mount Sainte Marie and southeast of Thionville were repulsed.

It was learned yesterday in this city that during the last month three of the most powerful of French dreadnoughts were launched in France.

JAPAN.—A despatch from Tokyo says that the forts of Tsing-tao were yesterday formally taken over by the allies. It is also said that the feebleness of the German defense surprised the Japanese and they believe that the garrison had no intention of holding out to the last. There were about 6,000 prisoners taken, among them many German business men who had sought refuge in the forts.

GERMANY.—Reports from Berlin say that the situation in the west is satisfactory and that the Germans have gained some advantages in the region of Ypres and Arras. The Turkish campaign is reported to be progressing satisfactorily, though operations are hampered by bad weather. Reports from Sofia are to the effect that the majority of the inhabitants of Odessa have fled to the interior of the country. A battle is reported in western Serbia in which a Serbian force of 120,000 was defeated by the Austrians and many prisoners and supplies were captured. The Sheik el Islam, the report says, has announced

that all Moslems fighting on the side of the allies will be considered as murderers and not as warriors.

RUSSIA.—An official report from Petrograd says that the Russian forces in Poland have reached Mielchew, twenty-five miles from Cracow, and that in Galicia the Russians are crossing the Wislola River and now occupy Rzeszow, Lysow and Lisko. In East Prussia the German right wing, which has been offering stubborn resistance in the neighborhood of Lyck, has been thrown back toward the Mazur Lakes. East of Neidenburg Russian cavalry defeated German detachments which were guarding railways.

TURKEY.—The commander of the Turkish forces at Beirut in a formal note addressed to the American Consul-General and intended for the British and French Governments says that for every Mussulman killed in the bombardment of any open and unfortified port three British or French subjects will be immediately executed. The commander also declines to take responsibility for any uprising against Christians which may ensue from such bombardment. The American Ambassador at Constantinople says that Americans in Turkey have not been molested in any way since the outbreak of the war and are in no danger.

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Rush Troops Against Czar; Berlin Fears Occupation

Repeated Successes of Czar's Armies Cause Anxiety Throughout Germany—Effect of Expected Assault on Cracow Is Awaited With Deep Apprehension.

KAISER TRANSFERS MORE TROOPS FROM WEST

By HAMILTON FYFE.
Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—A good deal of news filters through from Germany and all reports now coming in agree that the Russian victory in Poland has caused a sinking of hearts throughout the Kaiser's dominions. Troops are being rushed from the western theatre of war to the east for the purpose of opposing the Russian invasion and in the hope of saving Berlin from the terrors of Cossack occupation, which has haunted the Germans since the beginning of the war.

On the Galician frontier the Austrians are anticipating with relief the prospect of repose under the protection of the forts of Cracow. The inhabitants there, on the other hand, are panic stricken at the prospect of an attack on the city and dismay wherever they go.

They are leaving by thousands and spreading a military opinion here is that although a severe task is still before the Russian armies the worst is over. Gen. Botanov says the first period of the war was the hardest, but now the Russian generals are everywhere attacking the enemy and the troops are in splendid spirits, while the enemy, discouraged and weary, is compelled to act on the defensive and fall back continually.

It may be a lesson to England that an order has been issued at Reval forbidding Russians of German descent whose sons are fighting in the German army to remain anywhere near Russian fortresses or encampments.

Soldiers From West Are Among Russia's Prisoners.

Rome, Nov. 10.—Despatches received here say the Germans have rushed reinforcements from Belgium to the eastern German frontier.

The Russians have captured many prisoners at Kalisz belonging to German cavalry divisions which were in Flanders a week ago.

FLEE TO FORTRESSES.

Polish Residents in Poles as Troops Rush East.

By F. W. RENNET.
Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—The light columns of the Russian advance guard which have crossed the broken outer line of the German strategic railway arrangement in northern and central Poland report that they have encountered feverish activity.

These columns have been able to arrest the German movements on the railways nearest to the frontier, but further back the German lines are crowded, day and night, with trains which are bringing troops and equipment, especially artillery, from East Prussia to positions behind Thorn and Posen.

The excitement along the German railway lines has thrown the civilian population into a panic and many thousands of German families have hastily packed their portable belongings and fled to the Posen fortresses, fearing a Russian invasion. Others of the inhabitants are abandoning their homes and going to Breslau and Dresden.

The Germans are now concentrating under high pressure all their available forces from the fortresses and the reserves in Prussia, Silesia and Saxony.

GERMANS THROWN BACK.

Petrograd Reports Retreat of Kaiser's Right Wing From Lyck.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.—The official communiqué issued to-night says:

In East Prussia the enemy's right wing, which was offering a stubborn resistance in the neighborhood

of Lyck, has been thrown back toward the Mazur lakes.

East of Neidenburg, near the station of Muechaken, Russian cavalry defeated a German detachment which was guarding the railway. The Russians captured a train and blew up two bridges.

Russian cavalry on November 3 forced one of the enemy's cavalry divisions, supported by a battalion of chasseurs, to retreat toward Kalisz.

On the roads to Cracow we have reached Mielchew (about twenty-four miles from Cracow).

In Galicia our troops are crossing the Wislola River and now occupy Rzeszow, Dynow and Lisko.

REPORT BIG CAPTURES.

German Commanders and Staffs Said to Be Prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Moscow says the Russian has captured Gen. von Mackensen, commander of the Seventeenth German Army Corps, and his staff at Sieradz on the River Warta.

The correspondent of the same paper in Petrograd reports that Gen. von Liebert, recently German commander at Lodz, and Gen. Mathies, with his staff, have been captured.

RETIRE FROM GALICIA.

Austrians Transfer Headquarters to Hungary, Is Report.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The Corriere d'Italia says that the Austrian headquarters in the eastern theatre of war has been transferred to Hungary.

The entire army is retiring and abandoning western Galicia.

END GALICIAN FIGHTING.

Operations There to Be Suspended, Vienna Announces.

VIENNA, via Rome, Nov. 10.—It was officially announced to-day that the situation on the northern front has changed. Later, another communiqué was issued stating that the war operations in Galicia would shortly be indefinitely suspended. For this reason the correspondents, who are now there, have been ordered to the southeast.

This announcement is interpreted to mean that the Austrians have been defeated and intend to withdraw their lines of intrenchment with the object of resisting a Russian invasion.

OFF TO JOIN BRITISH FORCES.

Philip A. Curry Taking 50,000 Cigarettes for Soldiers.

Among the many British volunteers sailing to-day by the Red Star liner Lapland, for Liverpool, is Philip A. Curry, manager of the Southampton manager of the White Star and American lines.

He is taking with him a big shipment of blankets, sweaters, socks, bandages, boots and 50,000 cigarettes, contributed by his American friends to the British army and navy.

TO ADOPT NAPOLEON'S PLAN.

Germany, Says Report, Seeks Economic Subjection of Britain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.—Referring to the declaration of Herr Zimmermann, the German Under Secretary of State to the Dutch Socialist Deputy, Troelstra, that Germany aims at establishing an economic rapprochement with the various European States which are intended to create after the war, the *Arbeiderische Courant* declares that Germany wants to imitate Napoleon I. in establishing a continental blockade against England.

Such a policy would be economically dependent on Germany.

The report would be carried out to such an extent that the question of the political subjection of England would be merely a matter of time.

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